May we, poor Erin's far degraded race. Rise and live to see a peace,
And all our bondage o'er!
May the prevailing Church of heresy,

Like a lucid star from the firmament, Fall to rise no more!"

The Catechism is of course similar in spi. rit and composition to the oath and the toast To the proper questions the neophyte answers, that he is "a christian—that he has been made one by St. Peter, the Rock that he was brought up in the school of St. Patrick—that his name is I A. B. or and my brother—and that his alphabet is L. E. F. M. or Lord Edward Fitzgerald's Memory and other senseless jargon. the following questions and answers we make no doubt terrible alarming designs of foreign connexion and future Jacobin inva-

sion will be detected...

Q. How far do you travel? As far as the sea coast. Q. What to do? To aid the boys from Orleans to cut down heresy from shore to shore Q. Where is the hardest ground you ever stood upon? Upon the firm rock where I was tested Q. When will we have full moon? When the two ends meet for liberty or death. Q. What is that in your hand? The rod of correctiis that in your hand? The rod of correction. Q. Where did it grow? In the wood of Orleans, in France.

We strongly suspect that that worthy person, alvm Nash, Esq. the Chief Constable of Police for barony of Ikerrin, countries. stable of Police for barony of Refrin, county of Tipperary," into whose possession this document came, has been hoazed by some Peep o' day boy. White boy, or Carder, who knowing his taste for hierogly phics, thought of nrowing this myserious paper in his way, like the sop to Cerberus, to slacken the activity of his pursuit after the band of 'Captain Rock.'— Times.

## Late from Europe.

From the New York Gazette, May 29. PAINFUL NEWS.

Capt. Sketchley, ofthe ship Martha. arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Liverpool the 28th ult. Our London papers are to the evening of the 25th, and Liverpool papers, &c. to the 27th, inclusive. We have given the particulars of the heart rending news of the loss of the Packet Ship Albian, and the particular for Packet Ship Albion, and the untimely fate of her worthy Commander, twenty of her passengers, and most of the crew, who ere buried in a watery grave.

The Albion had on board upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in specie. The interest of the other extracts from the papers will be completely lost, when compared with so great a calamity.

meeting of the merchants, ship owners and manufacturers, was held in London on the 23d ult. to consider the means of estab-South Americans, formerly under the do-minion of Spain. Resolutions, and a me-morial to the Privy Council were unani mously agreed to on this subject, with a recommendation that the vessels of those newly established countries may be a imiteognition of the Independence of those na

The editor of the Courier speaks of the probable injury which the commerce of Great Britain will sustain by their opening the West Indies to the vessels of the United States. He says we shall extort from them an employment and maintenance for sailors to the exclusion of English seamen; while, possessed of the Floridas, we will, in the next war, annihilate their West India commerce, and forcetheir islands to throw them. selves under our protection—and thus sap the foundation of their naval greatness— He adds, "reference is made to the harm-less consequences of having permitted the Americans to trade to our East Indian pos-Americans to trade to our East Indian pos-sessions. But this was done during a war. Peace brings a different state of shings.— We may yet bitterly repent having allowed the Americans to engross so much of the carrying trade to India. If the U States persecute our West Indians, it may be wise to exclude them from our East Indiantrade, that they may feel they have comething to

The editor of the Liverpool Advertiser o the 27th ult. states, that the negociations continued at Constantinople up to the 23d

continued at Constantinople up to the 23d of March, with every, prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged on local affairs, with the exception of the colonial trade. Capt. Sketchley informs, that the bill before the House of Commons for the removal of all restrictions between the West Indies and the U. States; was to pass to a third reading on the 29th of April.

A melancholy catastrophe occurred on board the Lord Suffield, during her woyage from South America to Gibraltar. Among the passengers was the well known Spanish

Ross, hotherom Troy; and some of the pa-pers state that there were two gentlemen from the north, whose names were not make Commercial relations between Portbgil and Brazil, and the remaining articles of the

SHIPWRECK OF THE ALBION,
PACKET.
We have to record a melancholy event,
in the loss of the packet ship. Albion, from
New York to Liverpoot. This fine vessel
sailed from New York on the lat. with a
crew of 24 men and about the present of the packet ship. sailed from New York on the 1st., with a crew of 24 men and about 25 passengers.—
On the 22d instant, she was entirely lost on the coast of 4 reland, off Garretstown, near the Old Point of Kinsale. Only two passesses sengers and seven of the erew were saved.
All the particulars of this melancholy shiphe particulars of this melancholy shipwreck which have been received in tow up to the hour that we are writing, are contained in two letters published in the Mercury yesterday, and which we give beneath - the one from Jacob Mark, U. S. Cousul at Kinsale, to Mesrs. Cropper, Benson & Co of this town, the other from an eye witness of the scene, Mr. Purcell, agent of the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, and which had been forwarded here by

this gentleman, for the information of these

interested. "Kinsale, 4th Month 22, 1822. "On my arrival in this place, early this morning, I was informed of the melanchely fate of the ship Albion, Capt. Williams, one of the line of packet ships from New York to your port, she was cast sway before day light this morning, to the westward of the Old Head, near a place called Garretstown, and I grieve to say poor capt Williams is no more. There were 22 passengers on board, in the catin, 15 men and 7 women, all of whom have met a watery grave, with the exception of one young man from Boston I understand, and he is so exhausted he could not give the names of the others, or any particulars; seven of the crew are saved, one of the mates and six men I am informed that there was a considerable sum in specie on board; part of the deck only floated ashore Last night was very tem pestuous; and, it seems the ship lost her masts about 10 o'clock, carrying a press of mil off the land, wind SSE, which was the

cause of the misfortune; it was about three o'clock this morning that she struck on a ledge of rocks, and wen to pieces. I un derstand a few bales of cotton have come ashore It is my intention to gotothe spot, and render any service in my power to the unfortunate survivors; and if any thing particular comes to my knowledge, relative to this truly awful and melancholy catastrophe. I shall drop you a line. In haste, your sin

very high cliff. At this time, as it blew a dreadful gale, with spring tide & approach-

ng high water, the sea ran mountains high;

however, I descended with some men as far down the cliff as the dashing of the sea

would permit us to go with safety, and there bad the horrid spectacle of viewing five dead hodies stretched on the deck, and four other

fellow creatures distractedly calling for as-sistance, which we were unable to afford

them, as certain death would have attended

the attempt to render them any. Of those in this perilous situation, one was a female,

whom, though it was impossible from the wind and the roaring of the sea to hear her, yet from her gestures and the stretching out of her hands, we judged to be calling and imploring for our assistance. At this time

the greater part of the vessel lay on a rock.

and part of the stern where this poor wo-man lay, projected over a narrow creek,

that divides this rock from another. Here

the sea ran over her with the greatest fury, yet she kept a firm hold, which it much as

tonished me that she could do; but we soon perceived that the vessel was broke across,

where she projected over the rock, and af ter many waves dashing against her, this part of the vessel rolled into the waves, and

we had the heart rending scene of seeing the woman perish. The three men lay to

but the constant dashing of the waves put an end to the sufferings of the others. This vessel proves to be the Albion, of New York,

packet, capt. Williams, which place she left on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo

of cotton, raw turpentine, &c. and with a bout 28 passengers. Her crew consisted of 24; and of the whole, there have been

saved only nine, making the sufferers a mount to 43. Out of the passengers there have been saved but two. The bodies of t

men and 2 women have been picked up.— After doing every thing possible for these poor creatures, I exerted myself with Mr

Gibbons in saving the private property of the poorsailors and passengers, and suc

ceeded in saving some of their trunks. I have brought four of these poor creatures here. Mr. Gibbons has taken three, and

two more remain at the dairymen's houses, from whence they were too weak to be re moved Captain Williams is among the

sufferers. As I know your feelings towards these thus situated, I have taken the liberty

these thus situated, I have taken the interty of preparing some thin boards, to make cof-fins for there seven. She is now complete-ly gone to pieces. She was, I think, as fine a vessel of her description as could be seen. My situation does not allow me to say more

at present, as I was never more faligued.

Your ever grateful and faithful

Remain, honoured sir.

sermant,

created so deep a sensation in this city. In-deed every countenance seems to be mantled in the gloom of a mourger. It was a most heart rending and agonising piece of intel'i gence to many of our citizens, and melan choly and affecting to all Must of the passengers had friends and acquaintances, and some of them relatives in this city. Se JACOB MARK. veral of them were particular friends of our's. It is but a few days since they lell To Messrs Gropper Benson & Co.! us in the bloom of health, and with that [ANOTHER LETTER] buoyancy of spirits which the opening sea son was calculated to inspire. But as it "Garretstown, 22d April, 1822.
"Honoured Sir,
"At some time before four o'clock this were, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, they have been summoned hence by Him who rides in the whirlwind and directs morning. I was informed that a ship was cast on the rocks at the bottom of your daithe storm. All have perished save a mes-senger to tell the mournful tale, that his ry farms, to which place I immediately re-paired, and at about the centre of the two farms, found a vessel on the rocks. Under a

companions are "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried" All the vessels in port have their flags

tioned when they went on board.

4 The following were steerage passengers:
James Baldwin, Stephen Chase, Dr. Carver, Mary Hirst, Mary Brewster, and Mr.

Harrison.
List of the crew of the Albion, capt. John Mulliams, from the Custom House

bodka.

Robert Marshall, (mate) William Hyatt,
William Carmeyer, Henry Trainer, Wm
C Wiley, Ebenezer Warner, James Adams,
Edward T Smith, James T. Lockwood,
Edward T Smith, James T. Hill Samuel

Edward T Smith, James T. Lockwood, Hiram N. Raymond, Thomas Hill, Samuel Wilson, all of New York; John Simpson, of Boston; Hariman Nelson, Virginia; William S. Snow, N. London; Samuel Penny, Pennsylvania; Lloyd Potter, N. Bedford; Adam Johnson, Maryland, Alexander Adams, John Richards, England; Henry Whitsell, Francis Bloom, Germany; Rubert McCelland Ireland.

bert M. Clelland, Ireland.
This is the first accident that has happened to any one of the ships which compose this excellent line of packets since they first

commenced running, a period of between three and four years, during which they

have crossed the ocean nearly one hundred

We see it mentioned in a London paper

of the 23d of April, that the Gibraltar from Lymington to Salcombe, was towed into Cowes on Friday the 19th of April, with

the loss of mast, bowsprit, anchors and ca-bles, having been run foul of by the Ame

rican ship Albion. It is more than proba-ble that the Albion also received serious in-jury at the same time, which, perhaps, led

to the sad disaster which befel her a few

days asterwards.
The Albion, says the Liverpool Mercury

was one of the finest American ships that ever came to this port; and her metancho y

fate excites a more than usual degree of its

terest from its being the first mistortune, at ended with any circumstances of a pain

fol nature, that has befallen the line of packets since their establishment between this port and New York. Captain Williams

was an excellent seaman, and a skilful na vigator; and no man in his situation, was

ever more generally respected and esteem

No event that has occurred for years, has

now flying at half mast. [Com. Adv

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. In addition to the ample extracts we have given below from the foreign journals re-ceived in London, we find by the London Courier of the evening of the 25th of April, that the negotiations at Constantinople con tinued to be carried on with great vigous down to the 23d of March, from which i was inferred that it was probable there would be an amicable adjustment of all difference On the 26th March, the English Consul at Odessa, forwarded an important despatch from Lord Strangford to Petersburgh; and on the 23d the merchants at Constantinople were informed that the Austrian Minister had despatches to forward, and that the post would be sent off at eight o'clock in the evening, in place of midnight, the usual post hour. Previous accounts say that the Turkish government had agreed to with draw its troops from Wallachia and Molda-via; but the value of this concession was les sened in some degree by new difficulties which had arisen in determining the treat ment of the Greeks, a point on which the Divan is extremely irritable, and the de mands of Russia difficult to satisfy. The U. States and Brazil—anticipating, as they express it, a monopoly of the trade in favor of the U. States, in consequence of our recognition of the Independence of those na of Russia, and to the Turkish government for determining under what regulations the government of the Greeks shall be admini stered. It is even affirmed in an article da ted Air La-Chapelle, April 16th, that the last despatches which the Cabinet of Ber In has received from the Court of Vienni relate to a convention agreed upon between Prince Metternish and M. de Tastischeff, to regulate the future fate of the Greek nation, and determine its political existence. A similar communication is said to have been made to the Courts of St. Cloud and

St. James. These statements certainly bear a more pacific aspect than those brought by the last arrival. It cannot however, be concealed, that other accounts give a very differen representation. At Odessa, which is near-er the seat of action than either Paris, Vi-enna or London, late accounts had been re ceived from Constantinople, by which it ap-peared that notwithstanding the great efforts made by the Austrian and English Mini-sters, to prolong the negociations, the Rei Effendi had refused all kind of conference with them. It is even positively asserted, that othe Porte had already decided for war, when it invited the people to assist at the Divan. What other determination (continues the writer) could be expected from the Chiefs of the Janissaries: who hope for the pillage of the Pera? The Musti pro-posed at this great Council to spare the lives (Signed)
JOHN PURCELL:
To Thomas Rockiford, Esq."
The following passengers went out in the Albion, besides two Ladies from Philadelphia, whose names were not mentioned on of the poor christians, because they were destined by providence to do hard work for the West Indies and the U. Stateji was to pass to a third reading on the 29th of April.

A melancholy catastrophe occurred on board the Lord Suffield, during her woyage from South America to Gibraltar. Among the passengers was thowell known Spanish General O'Rellly, whose spirits seemed completely broken by disasters and missoft tunes. He was treasted during the time he was board, with uniform attention, and every effort made to withdraw his mind from those gloomy meditations in which his included. All however, was vain. On the Side of January, in a fit of frantic despondency, he thraw himself overboard, and all hough every attempt was made to save him hough every attempt was made to

was going to take up a spention in Lyris. and that the head quariers of this army would be at Cartowits. The capital of Acsy totals Creatia.

Accounts from Frankfors of the same date, speak variously on this subject. One letter says sive can only tell you one thing with certainty; it, is that the question of peace or war-between Russus and Turkey remains in suspense, until the former powers, in conjunction with England and Austries, shall nave agreed upon to see plan to respond the various interests of the European powers. All the news relative to this pean powers. All the news relative to this plan is reque or premature." Another communication from the same city says, we have this moment received the news, that Porte has placed under embargo all Turkish vessels in the channel and ports of the Black Sea. The object of this measure is to secure a sufficient number of sailors to man the Ottoman fleet, destined for the Black Sea. Accounts from Bucha rist of the 30th of March, state, that nu mercus Turkish troops daily pass the Da nube at Lalistria; and a private communi cation from Aix La-Chapelle, that a report has been in circulation in some port of the south of Germany, that an English fleet would be immediately sent to cruise in the Baltic, and that the last despatches which the Uabinet of Berlin has received from the Court of Vienna, relate to a convention a-greed upon between Prince Metternich and M. de Tattischeff, to regulate the future fate of the Greek nation, and determine its political existence.
The news received at Belgrade from Con

stantinople was to the 20th March. Every thing is stated to have been then in the greatest fermentation, any an insurrection of the Janussaries had excited still greater consternation among the inhabitants. The Sultan, in consequence of the preparations for war, which continued with the greatest activity, had also ordered a press of sailors, which was carried into execution, with great rigour, and without respect to persons. some urtes of the Janissaries, who had been ordered tortheseaservice, positively refused their threats and vociferations soon excited the tury of the other oitas, and they proceeded to acts of violence towards then offi ers. The new Aga of the Janissaries late y appointed by the Sultan was the first vic iy appointed by the Solical was the list vic tim of their rage. His predecessor, who was discharged on account of the disorders which took place on the arrival of the head of Ali Pacha, was immediately reinstated in of All Fachs, was immediately reinstated in that important post. The Janissaries, after having murdered their chief dispersed about the streets of Constantinople, and gave loose, without restraint, to their hatred of the Christians. All they met in the streets, o whatever nation, were massacred Constantinuple was as hight at night as in the day time, on account of the fires of the bi-vouces, which filled the city and environs. This great city resembled a vast camp, and the hope of making war upon the accursed Gnanos, (he Russians) and of enriching themselves by pillage, excited in alithe hiusselmen extraordinary joy and enthusiasm Their religious zeal, which had been rather less vehement for some years past, had now resumed all its imperuosity, and the people

were more fanatical than ever. A letter from Paris, in noticing the em bassy to Morocco states; ethat circum stances hadtranspired, to induce a behefthat the Divan, having long decided on resisting the demands of Russia, had been extremsly active in secretly rousing the African tributaries of the empire, to a sense of the imminent danger with which the followers of the Koran are now threatened. The poli cy of Turkey, as it might seem, had been to lose no time in preparing for the encoun ter, which it was her determination to pro voke, and, in spite of the pacific hopes that might by some be cherished, we can see no indication but that of war '

buch are the accounts which we have carefully gleaned from the great mass of papers now before us. The impression on our own mind is still rather on the side of war, and that there is no good of or believing the Ottoman government has made any concessions. At least, it she has, it is the first time since the sway of the Musselmen in Europe, that they have yielded to any thing but at the point of the bayonet. A very short period, however, will dispel all doubt on the subject.

Paris, April 17.

The Courier Francais of this tains the note of M. Zea, presented to the Minister for horeign affairs, and to the Fo reign Ambassadors, requiring the recognition of the Republe of Colombia. 4 his an ab tract .- the intentions of his government are as follows:—

1. That the Government of Colombia re-

cognizes all existing Governments, whatever be their or gin and their form.

2 That it will not communicate with Governments which do not on their side re

cognize the Government of Colombia. 3. That all commerce, access, abode in the ports and territory of Colombia, are open and inagred with full liberty, safety, to erance, and reciprocity to all nations, whose Governments shall recognize that of Colombia.

That these same ports and territories are and shall remain closed against the subiects of those States which shall not recog

nize that of Colombia

5. That delays shall be established for admission into the ports and territory of Co-lombia, proportioned to the delay which the proposed recognition shall experience:

proposed recognition shall experience.

6. That measures will be taken by the Government of Colombia to prohibit all meichandize coming from countries, the Governments of which refuse or delay to recognize it. &c. The banker Rothschild, has set off for

London, for the purpose, it is confidently said, of negociating a loan for Austria in

that capital It is affirmed that Mr. Foster, the British It is affirmed that Mr. Foster, the British Mujister at Copenhagen, whose speedy departure we have already announced, is charged with an important mission, which, it should beem, would be followed by great innocations in the English policy. The mission of M. de Tattisherff, at Vienna, should appear to base had an equally decisive effect on the policy of the Austrian Cabinet. These diverse circumstances seem to an ununce the speedy end of all the diplomatic uncertainties which have agitated four ope for this year past. To-day, at four o'clock, the English Journal, the Marning Chronicle, was gized in all the public places in the Edglish Journal, the Blarning Unionicle, was his eld in all the public places in all the public places in this city. The number of that Ilbertal peper for the 12th of April: contains, it is asid, a revolutionary soing life French; addressed to the seld that the foot of the Pyrence.

At the foot of the Pyrence, the Corton of the Ilbertal of the State of the Pyrence of the Wall of the Corton of the Pyrence of what kind soerer formet by law thire. The spaining of the mambers present that

cratiali Pecha Hel man more cruel than bes sie is the implace. Pach house that the

## MARYLANDGAZET

Annapolis, Thursday

COMMUNICATION The question is frequently is the true construction of the dence, as used in the Constitution dence, as used in the Constitution stance, if a gentleman of sowned the ledge is appointed a Judgelan District in which he declined with time, and after his appointment between the district, but look her himself or his family filther read a residence in the District; and expense. himself or his samily singles, and crime residence in the District; and crime duties of a Judge, within the meaning Constitution?

BLADENSBULG

For the Md. Gasette.

For the Md. Gasette,
Ma, Gazen,
Doring my late stay at
served a young officer id French
who frequented one of the public will
gularly every morning, between a
six o'clock, an bour very mountal win
generality of visitors who belong
greater part, to the fashionable chain
was attracted towards him by an erro
of deep dejection that had settled
brow, but, unlike many of his county
he avoided every approach towards in
conversation, and confined himself a
altogether to the common forms of the
on. One morning, I observed him
against a tree, and rather paler than we
I deemed it incumbent on myself to a
my assistance. Accordingly I took him
and asked what alied him? He fired
eyes on me for a moment, shook his he
then placing his right hand upon his he eyes on me for a moment, shook his he then placing his right hand upon his he he observed with a melancholy smile n'est rien. The next moment his he sunk down upon his breast, and he wis sunk down updit his breast, and be we more. Some time liter I learnt that mame was Courer the Lannois; I also tained a parcel of manuscript papers of containing a variety of observations, per &c. &c. in French From thete I have letted the following lines, written profit as nort time before his death, and I this liberty of offering them to you is

A calm there is within the soul. As dear almost as happiness,
When hopes no more the pulse control.
Nor fears upon the bosom press.

Tis like the night of catacombs, Secure where death feasts on his press In sultry silence 'mongst the tombs,

Unreached by storms or smiling day.
Think it not hard, I mock at hope,
Ye that adorned with festive flowers, Your light trimmed barge's current son To where her meteor beacon towers, it

Beneath yon beacon's splendent sheen Fell Scylla's greedy watch dog's jour;
Yan blazing fires the breaker screen that throws you ship wreths out his son Nor shall pale fear a bosom move

Where life's each ill essayed its might, Ambition's fall, the wreck of love Of false mouth'd friends? the well timed flight Now concentrate each further wo

Of living things into one breath, I mocked the friend, but grasp the foe-I know him well-his name is death. He bears to me no stranger face, His pallid features can't appall, I courted fond his cold embrace,

in glory's field, on freedom's call. Unmov'd I. viewed him in the blast, That shakes like reeds, the Alpine this And hugged the flood, while lightning

.His war flag far athwart the main. And now, when to life's shattered throse Without regret I bid farewell, the His hospitable call I own, To rest me in his peaceful dell.

Translated for the Federal Republican CONST. TUTION OF COLUMBIA Our cony is one of an edition pripted

Translated for the Federal Republican.
CONST. TUTION OF COLUMBL.
Our cony is one of an edition priptle on 40 pages, by order and at the expense government, for the supply of persons office, and to be sold to individuals. An of congress profibits, under severe peties, any individual from printing it.

It declares, that the sovereignty residentially in the people its territory a sists of the former viceroyalty of New Gonada and captainey general of Ventural Its government is popular and representiate. The powers of the territory is to be divided into partments, and subdivided into priming cantons and parishes. The powers of vernment are legislative, executive and dicial. Every parish holds a meeting in four years, to vote for one or more tors of the canton. The voter's quilt tion requires property to the unear fillow, or exercising an office or used in four years, to vote for one or more tors of the cantons have one elector foreign inhabitants, and hose, also; for a fronting to 3000 Biden is another to restill and write; be above 25 years hold property to the value of 1500, as must income of 5300, profess solution or be possessed of a scientific degree electoral assemblies of each proving meet once in four years, and choose the property of the subdivident, which it originates that consist of two ments and representatives of years, and choose the property of the proving the declines approving, he most first hold, which it originates and to be proving the declines approving, he most first him to those be one they shall have the proving the sender approving, he most first him to the proving the continuents of the legislature shall consist of the heads of each proving the sender approving, he most first him to those be fore they shall have the proving the sender of the shall have the proving the shall have the provin of the press is established in the same the same that as we enjoy it; and jealous provisia are detailed to protect personal liberty. It is trial by juty is adopted. The right of mogeniture and all sorts of entails are phibited. All Spanish titles of honout abolished; and the granting of nobility hereditary honours or distinctions is shibited, as also the creation of officers, one emoluments are to could not form than the good behaviour of the incumnt. All foreigners are to be received and than the good behaviour of the incum-nt. All foreigners are to be received and beeted, and those, who have rendered rices to the republic in the war of indo-dence, shall be equally eligible as na-et, to every office; not requiring naticity Colombia, provided they possess equal allifications. The former laws not inconsistent with constitution, are to be in full force, till med. The interpretation of the consti-ing is rested in Congress Amendments ing is rested in Congress. Amendments to be proposed by two thirds of each state of the consideration after each state of the continues to adment its adopted by two thirds, it shall while. Certain grand foundamental printing of the constitution are declared to be rely and not liable to any such after attention, it is provided. That alter all, or the part of the free constitution of the republic in the back of the constitution for the constitution of the constitution for the constitution of the constitution of the constitution for the constitution of the constitut

continuity is been are not bounded by his being the object delige the object deliged the object deliged the object deliged deliged the object deliged deli

Two third of all the rotes are necessary for the bledless of a president and rice pre-spents. In pare to the has then a majori-of, he about he should from the three high. ly, he about he should from the three high, ast conditative by the Congress; or if use then has the requisite majority, the next choice ability from the two highest. The session is permanent until he is chosen. Sension are chosen by a majority, but where they have it not, they are to be chosen by congress in a similar manner. In case of a tre, the choice shall be determined by Each province shall have one Representa

itie for every thirty thousand souls, and inother, for every fraction, amounting to fleer thousand; but every province shall save at least one representative. The same froportion shall prevail, till the numbers amount to one hundred, after which it shall e averaged so as not to vary the number f members, until the rate of representati p is \$0,000, after which it shall remain at hat rate till the number of members amount 130, when it shall stop again, until by he increase of population, the rate is one member for 50,000 souls. The principal qualifications are to years residence, and roperty, to the state of two thousand dolars or an incost eof 500, or being a professor of same telesce. Natives of foreign countries must have 8 years residence, and a worth 00,000 dollars in property; but atives of the countries which parts of America which epended upon Spain in the year 1810, and hat rate till the number of members amount epended upon Spain in the year 1810, and ave not been otherwise naturalised, are dalified, in this respect, after four years esidence The house has the power of im-eachment before the senate. The mem-ers are elected for four years.

Each department has four Senators, who iold their office for eight years, but they are classed in such manner, that half go out very four years. A senator must be thirty years old, have three years residence, posas property to the amount of 4000 dollars ess property to the amount of \$000 dollars, by an income of 1000, or be a professor of ome science. Natives of foreign countries are required to have a residence of 10 years, at Spanish Americans, while six. The President must be a native, and have

he qualifications of a senator He is elected for four years and cannot be re elected to the four years and cannot be re elected to the four years and cannot be re clected identand vice president's salaries cannot e altered during their official period His owers are nearly similar to those of the J States, but in the approval of treaties he whole congress are in the place of one mate. He appoints to office, with the congress are in the place of one materials. He appoints to office, with the congress of the Senate, and has only the ower of suspending from office for causes what a saint to the course. ower of suspending from office for causes e must assign to the courts of justice, who ret to pass upon the accusation. He may suse an individual to be arrested, but he must send him within 48 hours to the judiciary. He may commute the punishment of capital offences, with the concurrence of the judges having cognish need the offence. In case of commotion, congress may authorise him to use increased authority, in the times and places, where it is indispensable. If they be not in session, he shall simmediately convoke them, and in the mean time exercise that authority without them. time exercise that authority without them. He has an immunity against criminal accusations during his office, except on impeach-ment. He cannot leave the country, nor for a year after his office ceases, without the consent of congress.

The Council of Governmentshall consist of the vice president, one minister of the high court of justice, and the secretaries of state; but he is not bound by their opinion They must keep a journal and annually transmit a copy of it to the senate, except such parts as require secrecy. There are five secretaries of state, viz. for foreign affairs, for the uterior, for the treasury, for the navy and war. No order of the present the proper secretary.

The High Court of Justice shall consist f at least five members, who must be ad-ocates and 30 years old. Three are nomi-ated by the president of the republic to he house of representatives, wheatrike out ne, and send the remaining two names to hesenate, who strike out another. They old their office during good behaviour, and cceive a fixed salary. The high court has ognizance of causes affecting ambassadors, inisters, consuls, and diplomatic agents; pairoversies arising from freaties and the egociations of the executive. &c Confess may establish other courts, superior ad inferior; the judges of the former to be pointed and hold their offices in like maner as the judges of the high court. stes arising from treaties and the

Congress shall divide the territory into Congress shall divide the territory into x or more departments, overeach of which a lintendant shall preside, who shall be the gast of and subject to the president.—very province shall have a governor, in te manner subordinate to the Intendant.

Very prudent regulations are laid down the nature of a bill owight. The liberiot the press is established in the same gast as we enjoy it; and lealous provisi-

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